

part of the head covered with long, loose, brownish feathers, all of which are erectile. Wings, back and rump deep chocolate or brown—edged with paler.—2d, 3d, 4th and fifth Primaries, shafts white for several inches, crossed on the outer Vein with brown—4 quill longest.—upper tail Coverts with Tail which is composed of 12 broad feathers light Buff as well as the femorals and under tail feathers, crossed with regular streaks of brown, bro [torn by seal] banded at tip.—Shafts of the same above, and beneath White.—Throat, Sides of the head and neck feathers to the shoulders above and the [torn by seal] beneath, bright ferrugineous marked longitudinally with streaks of deep black each with rufous, divided in the center with rufous—body beneath as the back. Thighs, muscular, very dark brown, longish—Tarsus 3 and $\frac{3}{4}$ Inches long. Middle toes $2\frac{1}{8}$.—connected with the outer by a small membrane—All bright yellow.—Scutellate above, rough beneath.—Claws long, nearly straight, black.—

Total length from tip of bill to end of Claws $24\frac{5}{8}$ In. Wings $15\frac{3}{8}$ shorter.—Tail $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch shorter than to the claws. Breadth four feet—Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.—Interior of the mouth yellow, skin of the body yellow—body muscular and tough—craw or bag of the stomach a mere pouch filled with putrid flesh—Deer and horse Hair, with many maggots.—Feed along with Buzzards and Carrion Crows, tearing as they do the flesh from under their feet. Flight, high, protracted. Elegant.—Male Bird—Breed in the Interior of the Florida, rare.—

Make the best of this you can until you receive the Skin and recollect then that the colours have greatly faded since I made my drawing which was up to Nature when alive!"

Ever yours, Dear Harlan, I. J. A.

NIDIFICATION OF THE WORM-EATING WARBLER

The wooded hills of Chester county, Pennsylvania, especially the long broken ridges bordering the Chester valley and the Brandywine creek, have long been famous as the breeding ground of the Worm-eating Warbler. I had promised two young friends, both members of the Delaware Valley

Ornithological Club, that I would initiate them into some of the mysteries of the domestic life of this little bird. Accordingly on the afternoon of the last day in May, 1908, we set out for a former favorite locality about a mile from Berwyn. It had been a number of years since I had given this species any particular attention, and it was some time before the nest and five eggs were found about half way up the hillside, under the usual drift of dead leaves. The photographer, who had actually located the nest, took a very good picture, showing the situation admirably, and according to my way of thinking, had slightly the best of the oologist, who fell heir to the nest, the first of the species he had personally collected. Most of my notes on this bird have been published. Chapman has given the average size of the egg as .69 x .53. Here I find it somewhat larger, however. Mean, .70 x .55, maximum, .76 x .59, minimum, .62 x .50. Five eggs are more often deposited than four.

FRANK L. BURNS.



Worm-eating
Warbler,
Helmitherus
vermivorus,
Daylesfield,
Pa.,
May 31, 1908.
(Alfred C.
Redfield.)